

# NEW FIGURES IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE

## Brief Biographical Sketches of Some of Those Who Were Swept Into Office on the Crest of Last Tuesday's Wave, That Changed the Political Coastline.

In the early hours of last Wednesday morning several men overflowed the confines of their States, native or otherwise, and when the nation picked up its newspaper at the breakfast table, or earlier, there they were, on the front page, all the way from Eastport, Me., to San Diego, Cal.

They were United States Senators, new ones.

Few elections, if any, have been productive of a more interesting group of men for the upper branch of Congress. It is the purpose of what follows to make the readers of THE NEW YORK HERALD acquainted with these men. They have ceased to be local; they are national. More—they are important.

### DR. COPELAND BEGAN LIFE AS A FARMER

The other day when the writer called on Dr. Royal S. Copeland in the Health Department office he was dictating a "statement" to a newspaper man. At the same time he was telling a woman where to send a tubercular relative, offering the freedom of the city hospitals and laboratories to a medical investigator from France, shaking hands with several visitors on mere congratulatory beat and answering a telephone call. He did such things adequately and remained almost motionless in the room. He is an expert at conserving and apportioning energy.

Through the campaign he had just one speech. He prepared that carefully, with all the usual agreeable stories and delivered it every night. Why not? He knew that the newspapers, full of Smith and Miller, had little space for the Senatorial fight, and that to each successive audience his old speech would be new. So it proved, and the candidate spared himself a great deal of needless labor. Thus he could spend his days running the Health Department and the night meeting was recreation.

#### Farmer By Choice.

Dr. Copeland was born on a farm and is still a farmer by choice. On his 120 acre place near Suffern, in the Ramapo Hills, he has 800 fruit trees which he prunes himself. He also has a little sawmill there, operated by a gasoline engine. He chopes trees, hauls logs to the sawmill, prods them with a canthook and manipulates the lever that sends the log against the saw. He builds his own sheds and out-houses, carpentry being another of his hobbies. Occasionally he plays golf at the Hovenkamp Country Club, but is not crazy about it. "Al" Smith could probably beat him at golf.

Physically attractive. Height 5 feet 11½ inches, weight 185; hair, dark brown and thick, with a pompadourish wave; eyes, hazel, shoulders broad, figure trim for his years. One gets an impression of perfect health, eagerness of spirit, natural amiability, good cheer, companionship. Newspaper men like him because he has no secrets. From his first day in public office here he has kept the doors open.

New York knows about his work as Commissioner of Health. He has been termed the most competent man in Mayor Hylan's cabinet.

What are his antecedents? His grandfather Copeland, migrating from Dexter, Me., to Michigan, helped to found another Dexter there. His father, Roscoe P. Copeland, moved from the farm into town when Royal S. was a boy. He is 99 years old now and for forty years was president of the Board of Education of Dexter. The future Senator was born on November 7, 1863—hence the double celebration of his fifty-fourth birthday and his election to the Senate last Tuesday night.

#### First Job 88 a Month.

His first paid job was that of lamp-lighter in the streets of Dexter—\$8 a month—but on nights when there was a moon he didn't have to light them. After high school he went into an uncle's general store in Chelsea, Mich., clerking at \$20 a month. He was supposed to stay there and become a mer-



DR. ROYAL S. COPELAND  
New York

chant, but he hated it. In the fall he heard a customer talking about a district school four miles out of town that needed a teacher. "I'll go," said the clerk. The school paid him \$38 a month. He saved enough out of that to enter the State Normal College. Thence he went to the University of Michigan, from whose medical department he was graduated in 1889. He practiced his profession in Bay City, Mich., from 1890 to 1895. At the same time he kept a connection with the university, and from 1895 to 1898 he was professor of ophthalmology. He also studied in foreign universities. Without his knowledge, while he was in California in 1901, he was nominated for Mayor of Ann Arbor as a Republican. He was elected. Later he was Park Commissioner and then President of the School Board. Ann Arbor's high school was built in his period of administration. Meanwhile he traveled about Michigan with a stereograph, lecturing on the prevention of tuberculosis.

Dr. Copeland was Mayor of Ann Arbor some eighteen years ago, elected on the Republican ticket with the help of a large following of the Democrats and he is to this day considered there one of the most progressive and hardest working, most public spirited, mayors the city has ever known. It was largely through Dr. Copeland's influence and determination that Ann Arbor's park system, which is the pride of all Michigan, was installed. Up to the time he was elected Mayor Ann Arbor had but one park, and that a disgrace to the city.

For many years Dr. Copeland was head of the department of eye, nose and throat diseases in the Homeopathic Medical Faculty at Ann Arbor, and one day shortly before he resigned to go to New York city he operated upon the eyes of a civil war veteran who had not been able to see for a quarter of a century. The day came for the bandages to be removed from the old man's eyes. It was a moment fraught with intense interest, for it

would tell whether or not the operation was successful or whether the old man would spend the balance of his days in total blindness.

Dr. Copeland took off the bandages. "What do you see, Mr. Webster?" Dr. Copeland asked. His voice quivering from emotion, the old man answered, "You, the handsomest man I ever laid eyes on." No one blamed Dr. Copeland because his chest naturally rose, but it fell in the next moment when the old man said, "But Lord, Doc, where did you get that awful big nose?"

#### "Human Welfare."

In 1908 he came to New York as dean of the New York Homeopathic Medical College and dean of Flower Hospital. He became known as a daring and skillful operator in diseases of the eye. In 1910, by a grafting operation, he supplied a blind Chinaman with a new cornea, enabling him to see. This was one of the first feats of its kind. In wartime he was a member of the Mayor's committee on national defense. He had occasion to call on the Mayor several times with Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of Charities, now Public Welfare. A month after their meeting the Health Com-

missionership was offered to him. He recommended three other men, but Mayor Hylan wanted him. Dr. Copeland is a Methodist and has daily prayers in his home. He is a member of the National Board of Control of the Epworth League. He is a past president of the American Ophthalmological Association and the American Institute of Homeopathy and is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He married in 1908 Miss Frances Spaulding of Ann Arbor. They have a son, Royal S., Jr., 12 years old. Their city home is at 58 Central Park West.

"What will be your program as a Senator?" the writer asked Dr. Copeland. "Human welfare," he said. "There is a great field for one who is interested in the protection of the people against disease, rural hygiene, in pure food, especially dairy products. Another thing I'm interested in is the examination and selection of immigrants while they are still emigrants—before they start for America. The job should be done at the source, and in time it will be done there. Sooner or later such a sight as we witnessed the other day, when a little boy came here from Smyrna, only to be shipped back to Smyrna, will be impossible."

### EDWARDS A BANKER AND NON-DRINKING WET

While Al Smith's stunning victory in New York has caused some of the exultant wets to acclaim him as their candidate for President in 1924, there are others—notably just across the Hudson—who regard Governor and Senator-elect Edward I. Edwards of New Jersey as the rightful choice of the anti-prohibition host. Mr. Edwards himself has given no sign that he has any ambition beyond the Senate. He was a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination in San Francisco in 1920 but did not get very far.

Edwards is a rampant wet who hasn't had a drink in years. To him the question involved is one of personal liberty. Business ability brought him to the front in New Jersey long before prohibition was a live issue. He is a banker and a good one. Born in Jersey City on December 1, 1863, educated in the public schools there and in New York University, he gave up the study of law to become assistant to the president of the First National Bank of Jersey City. There, with the exception of a period when he took up contracting because of poor health induced by indoor work, and of a term in the city tax department, he has had his business life ever since.

Being an organization Democrat, and his business reputation having spread abroad, he was elected State Comptroller in 1911. He served six years, then went to the State Senate, where he was re-elected in 1917. He is credited with having so successfully applied banking principles to the Comptroller's office that this, with an inheritance tax law which he fathered, saved the State millions of dollars a year. In 1919, when his friends asked



EDWARD I. EDWARDS  
New Jersey

him to try for the nomination for Governor, he refused unless they would show that he was really wanted by getting 14,000 names on his petition. They did, and he ran and was elected. The New Jersey delegation was strong for him for the Presidential nomination in 1920.

The Edwards stock is Irish. The Governor is of the intense, nervous type. He has a thin face, high cheekbones, brown hair and blue eyes. He is a church vestryman. He married in 1888 Miss Julie Blanche Smith of Jersey City. They have a son and a daughter.

### FRAZIER, ONCE RECALLED, NOW GOES TO SENATE



LYNN J. FRAZIER  
North Dakota

FARGO, N. D., Nov. 11.—Lynn J. Frazier, Republican, endorsed by the Non-Partisan League, who was elected U. S. Senator from North Dakota, was born at Medford, Minn., December 21, 1874. He came with his parents in the spring of 1881 to North Dakota, then Dakota Territory, and the family settled on "homesteaded" on a prairie claim two and a half miles from Hoople, Pembina county, on which piece of land he has since resided.

After his common school education he was graduated from Grafton High School in 1892, from the State Teachers' College at Mayville in 1895, and from the University of North Dakota with the B. A. degree in 1902. He had a line position on the variety football team and the great bulk of the man made his part of the line impregnable. He was also on the debating team and won intercollegiate contests in oratory.

Soon after leaving college the young man was called back to the farm by the death of his father. He was obliged to stay until 1916, when the Non-Partisan League took possession of the Republican organization and elected every State officer. Frazier went in with a large majority as Governor.

The holdover members of the Legislature prevented the enactment of the farmer program. Bitter opposition from displaced political leaders, some times with twenty lawsuits testing and

hammering at new laws and taking them to the Supreme Court of the United States, erected insurmountable barriers. Blunders were made. Men trusted as sincere were discovered to be merely ambitious or greedy. Deflation struck in 1921 and after Frazier had been elected three times as Governor the enemies of the administration succeeded in getting filed a petition for a recall election. In October, 1921, the people recalled Frazier by 2,000.

Frazier went back to his farm. When he was called out to run for the United States Senate he was busy sorting his potatoes for market. Grumbling over the price of 18 cents a bushel, he took up a collection at each of his meetings, and said he made more money in the campaign than he did in harvesting his potatoes.

The son of Scotch Presbyterian parents, he has the reserve of the Scot without his domineering. Active and daily work on the farm had built him great arms and shoulders and a deep chest. Unlike the popular picture of the agitator, and especially the farm agitator, he is not talkative, being a silent man. He is deliberate rather than incisive in speech. On the platform he is stiff.

In November, 1913, he married Miss Lottie J. Watford, a daughter of another old settler, and of this union were born two sons and three daughters, two of the girls now attending the State University. The little old sod shanty that his father first built in 1881 has given place to a fine modern farm home, and the bare, flat prairie, thick with buffalo grass and littered with buffalo bones, has become, with years of labor, a rich and attractive farm, with all modern equipment. When he leaves it to go to Washington next March he will be able to afford nothing so good or comfortable as a home as that he owns in North Dakota.

The character of the man can best be shown by his handling of the first coal strike a few years ago. The miners of the State dropped their picks and shovels and walked out. The people of the State were freezing. Frazier called the union men and the mine owners together and tried to get them to settle their difficulties. They declined and separated for the usual struggle.

Frazier said nothing. He called in Angus Fraser, Adjutant-General of the State, and ordered him to take over the mines. He ordered the miners to work and they returned. The State, through officers of the militia, managed the mines and sold coal, paying the wages demanded by the men and a royalty to the owners. When the season ended the stockholders of the mining companies said their dividends were larger that year than ever before. The coal did not cost the public any more than before.

### BRUCE, COLLEGE RIVAL OF WOODROW WILSON

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—William Cabell Bruce, elected to the United States Senate to succeed Joseph Irwin France, is a Democrat of the old school and in some respects like Mr. Wilson, who was a schoolmate when Mr. Bruce studied law in the University of Virginia. While at this institution he was awarded a medal for the best essay published in the college magazine. His nearest competitor was Woodrow Wilson.

Like the former President he is a believer in himself, and once he decides upon a course of action he is not to be swayed. Of a nervous temperament he is inclined to be irritable when crossed and is not slow in speaking his mind to any friend or foe who differs with him. At the same time he was, if subsequently convinced that he was in the wrong, apologize profusely and admit freely he was in the wrong. During the recent campaign his managers were kept in hot water because of his insistence on expressing his views in his own way regardless of the effect these might have on his candidacy. He held that he alone was responsible for his utterances and declined to use diplomacy when he believed a reply to an attack should be blunt and without attempt of evasion. At the same time he always was willing to listen to advice and followed this when satisfied it did not conflict with his views.

Though a Democrat of the old school he is very independent. The one objection raised by his opponents in the primary, when he was a candidate for the nomination, was that he was not regular, having on occasions voted for Republicans when the nominees of his own party did not in his judgment measure up to what they should.

It was this independence, however, that gained him the votes of thousands of Republicans who are not partisans.

He is more of a scholar than a politician, and even now spends much of his time in studying and in writing. He has written a volume of sketches of life on the plantation, entitled, "South of the James," and a book on "Benjamin Franklin, Self-Revealed." Recently he completed the manuscript of what he declares will be his final opus. It is an elaborate biography of John Randolph of Roanoke.



WM. CABELL BRUCE  
Maryland

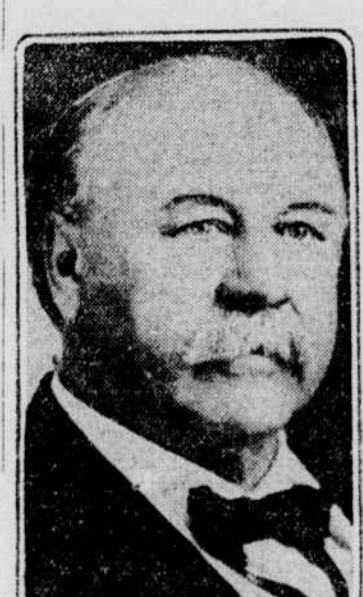
whose old county seat was located near where Mr. Bruce was born.

The Senator came to Baltimore when 22 years old and completed his legal education. He has resided here ever since. He is now 62 years old, enjoys rugged health and is a prodigious worker. It was during the great reform movement in 1893 that he was elected to the Maryland Senate, and during the second term insisted upon being made President. As his vote controlled the organization of the Senate, the Democrats in that body were compelled to accept him.

When Robert McLane was elected Mayor of Baltimore in 1903 he appointed Mr. Bruce City Solicitor. When his term expired he was appointed general counsel to the Public Service Commission, a position he held until nominated for the Senate. He is regarded as an able and conscientious lawyer and when not in office enjoyed a lucrative practice.

He married a daughter of the late Judge William A. Fisher and has two sons, one of whom is his law partner.

### EX-GOVERNOR RALSTON, MAN OF FEW ENEMIES



SAMUEL M. RALSTON  
Indiana

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 11.—Samuel Moffet Ralston, newly elected junior Democratic United States Senator for Indiana, is a regular old fashioned neighbor with a big hand that's always glad. There are few who have reached that mark in politics who have fewer enemies than "Honest Sam" Ralston, as he is known. Carrying more than 250 pounds on a six foot frame, the easy going Senator elect has not shaken the early earmarks of the farm. He is in moderate circumstances and

his wife is a skilful mistress of her own kitchen.

Mr. Ralston will assume in March, 1923, his second important public office. He served as Governor of Indiana from 1913 to 1916. He once was nominated by acclamation by the Democratic party as its candidate for Secretary of State and once as joint State Senator, 1888, and was a Presidential elector in 1892.

In the term of Mr. Ralston as Governor of Indiana the Legislature enacted the public service commission law creating the commission out of the old State Railroad Commission. He caused a commission to be appointed to study the tax situation in Indiana, and some of the information was used by Republicans, who worked over the tax law and enacted a new one in 1919. The outstanding feature of his administration was the fact that he held the State to an even course, with no spectacular attempts to make over the Government.

Mr. Ralston was born on a farm near New Cumberland, Ohio, December 1, 1857. In 1865, with his parents, he came to Owen county. He attended and later taught in the Owen county schools. He was graduated from the Central Normal College, Danville, and attended Valparaiso University for a time. He was admitted to the Lebanon bar in 1884. He practiced law there until he came to Indianapolis as Governor. Since leaving that office he has practiced law in Indianapolis. He made his first campaign speeches in 1886.

Mr. Ralston married Jennie Craven of Hendricks county December 30, 1889. The Ralstons live in a country home in Forty-eighth street, just west of the Michigan road. They have three children, Emmet Gratton, Julian Craven and Ruth. Mr. Ralston is a member of the Masons and Knights of Pythias.

### MAYFIELD WAS ELECTED WITH KU KLUX SUPPORT

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 11.—Earle B. Mayfield, who succeeds Charles A. Culbertson as one of the Democratic Senators from Texas, has been in politics for sixteen years. He is now 41 years old. When 25 years old he was elected to the State Senate. He served two terms in that body and then was elected a member of the State Railroad Commission, which office he has held for ten years.

Mr. Mayfield is of pleasing personality, both in appearance and in social attributes. He is a native of Overland, Tex., his father being a wealthy merchant of that place. The Senator elect attended Northwestern University, a Methodist institution at Georgetown, Tex., for four years, completing the law course there. He was admitted to the bar when 21 and began the practice of law at Meridian, Tex. It was while attending college that Mr. Mayfield met and was married to Miss Ora Lumpkin, daughter of Judge and Mrs. H. S. Lumpkin of Meridian. Of this union three children, all boys and two of them twins, were born.

Mrs. Mayfield is very popular in club and social circles of Austin. She is also active in church circles. Both she and Mr. Mayfield have been members of the Methodist Church for thirty years. Mr. Mayfield is one of the stewards in the Austin church to which he belongs.

Mr. Mayfield has never given indications of radicalism of any kind. He is friendly to union labor. He has been aligned with the prohibitionists ever since that issue has been involved in party politics. He is one of the



EARLE B. MAYFIELD  
Texas

## Several of the Newly Elected Members Are Lawyers, the Occupations Include Also Physician, Banker, Farmer, Dentist and Teacher; Careers of Some Stormy.

### DR. SHIPSTEAD UPSET MINNESOTA TRADITION

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 11.—Dr. Henrik Shipstead, having upset the Republican political traditions of the State in being elected United States Senator on a ticket other than that of the G. O. P., which has happened only three times before in the history of the State, to-night set out for his favorite pastime—hunting. Carrying guns and wearing hunting togs, he boarded a train to seek ducks on the lakes of northern Minnesota.

With a lead of 68,000, expected to grow to 75,000, over Frank B. Kellogg, Dr. Shipstead, elected on a Farmer-Labor ticket, will go to the Senate for six years, joining Knute Nelson, veteran Minnesota Senator.

"I've got to get back to the office and keep it going awhile to make a living," he said of his plans after the duck hunting trip. His family, consisting of Mrs. Shipstead, who says she cares little for the prospect of Washington social life, and the only child, Weston, 13 years old, mean-while are at the comparatively humble home at 1423 North Fremont street, receiving the congratulations of friends. Hiring out when 14 years old, shocking grain behind a binder at a dollar a day and waiting on tables while completing his dental course at Northwestern University, Chicago, Dr. Shipstead has made his own way in life.

Dr. Shipstead was born on a farm in the township of Burbank, Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, January 8, 1881, making him 41 years old. He was one of the twelve children of Svaave Shipstead, who came to Minnesota from Norway. Because of the large family he had to work. His father gave him fourteen acres to plant to potatoes. When the boy came to sell them he received 11 cents a bushel for the potatoes.

"And I haven't got that dollar yet," he says of his first experience in working out when fourteen years old. After that age he was self-supporting. The family decided he was to work. His father gave him fourteen acres to plant to potatoes. When the boy came to sell them he received 11 cents a bushel for the potatoes.

Dr. Shipstead is a big man physically, six feet and an inch and a half tall. He weighs 185 pounds. He has blue eyes and light hair, turning gray around the temples. Personally he is liked, has a cheerful disposition and is popular. He drives a "diver." Problems he intends to tackle in the Senate are the coal and transportation issues. He favors the repeal of the Esch-Cummins law and the unseating of Senator Newberry.



HENRIK SHIPSTEAD  
Minnesota

In 1904 he located at Glenwood, Minn., starting up as a dentist. In 1906 he married Miss Lulu Anderson of Belgrade, Minn. As a reform candidate he was twice elected Mayor of Glenwood and was elected to the Minnesota Legislature in 1917. As an independent candidate, supported by the Non-Partisan party, he ran for Governor in 1920, but was defeated by J. A. O. Bruus. After his defeat for the Governorship he moved from Glenwood to Minneapolis, continuing his practice as a dentist.

Dr. Shipstead is a big man physically, six feet and an inch and a half tall. He weighs 185 pounds. He has blue eyes and light hair, turning gray around the temples. Personally he is liked, has a cheerful disposition and is popular. He drives a "diver." Problems he intends to tackle in the Senate are the coal and transportation issues. He favors the repeal of the Esch-Cummins law and the unseating of Senator Newberry.

### HOWELL A PROGRESSIVE WHO STOOD WITH TAFT



R. B. HOWELL  
Omaha

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

OMAHA, Nov. 11.—United States Senator-elect R. B. Howell of Omaha has been a storm center in Nebraska politics. He is a progressive Republican. He was a Roosevelt man, but did not bolt Taft. He took part in the 1912 election. He was not a member of that organization. He defeated Victor Rosewater, wheel horse of standpat Republicans and chairman of the Republican National Committee, for the position of Republican National Committeeman from Nebraska and since that time has retained that position. He has been a member of the Nebraska State Senate and was defeated for Governor

of this State. Defeated for nomination as member of the Omaha Water Board, he tied as an independent for the same office and defeated his Republican opponent by 3,500 votes.

Howell is 55 years old, but looks ten years younger. He is married. He has no children. He stands 6 feet 2½ inches high and weighs 190 pounds. He is slow and deliberate in movements, does not get excited, makes a good, logical speech and carries conviction in his argument. He has blue eyes and light hair, stands as straight as an arrow and looks strong.

Howell's big hobby is public ownership. He probably will know more about public ownership than most any member of Congress when he goes to Washington. He has been manager of Omaha's municipal water works, gas plant and ice plant, and has made a success of them all. By using the brand of a competing public electric light plant he has forced electric prices down in Omaha to a point below the prices at Niagara, although Omaha's power is produced by coal brought from long distances.

Golf is about Howell's only "game." He has a bagful of fine clubs, but he can't find his golf balls. He didn't take his clubs out of their bag this summer. Last summer he played one game. The previous year he went over the links twice.

He is neither rich nor poor—just medium. He has been paid a salary of \$10,000 a year for several years as manager of Omaha's public utilities. His first "job" in the West was at a salary of \$50 per month. He came from Adrian, Mich. He was educated in the public schools of Adrian and then went to Annapolis, where he was graduated from the United States Naval Academy. After Annapolis he took a course in law at the Detroit Law School.

Howell goes hunting occasionally. He is fond of radio, but his real hobby is working at the public ownership game.

### BROOKHART A FARMER, SOLDIER AND LAWYER

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Iowa, Nov. 11.—Col. Smith W. Brookhart of this city, elected United States Senator, is a farmer, soldier and lawyer. He is a rugged, physically powerful man. He is 53 years old, weighs more than 200 pounds and is 5 feet 10 inches tall. He never tasted liquor or tobacco and never swears.

The Colonel's steady eye, fighting jaw and swarthy complexion liken him to Roosevelt. His family consists of six, his hobbies devalued with outdoor life, and like Roosevelt, he served in the Spanish American war. Col. Brookhart is nationally known among military men as a dead shot. Asked how he did it, the morning following election, he said: "Watching the people in every county. Spending no fabulous sums for posters. Individuals, farm organizations and

labor organizations supported me at their own expense. My election was a victory for the farmers, labor, soldiers and mothers of Iowa. If the Republican party expects to win in future contests it must do so upon platforms similar to that upon which I stood."

One of the Colonel's favorite wallops throughout the entire campaign was: "Seven billion dollars of watered stock must be pumped out of the railroads."

The repeal of the transportation act was the biggest plank in his platform. This is an estimate of Brookhart by a man who knows him well: "Brookhart maintains he is a Republican. He has expressed 'sympathy' for Harding. Nevertheless he will break with Harding or any one

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### DILL MADE CAMPAIGN AGAINST NEWBERRYISM



CLARENCE C. DILL  
Washington

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SEATTLE, Nov. 11.—Clarence C. Dill, United States Senator elect from Washington, was born in Fredericktown, Knox county, Ohio, October 15, 1884. He did customary work on a farm until he was 17. He was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan College in 1907, later becoming a teacher. He taught

in the Spokane High School, then became a reporter on the *Spokane Review*, reading law whenever he had any spare time.

After being admitted to the bar he became a deputy prosecuting attorney of Spokane county. On the election of Gov. Ernest Lister, Dill became his private secretary. Later he became a candidate for Congress and was elected two successive terms, finally being defeated by Judge J. Stanley Webster, present Representative from the Fifth Washington district. Mr. Dill is 5 feet 11 inches tall, weighs 180 pounds, of blond type, good looking, having light wavy hair and an engaging smile. He is a bachelor.

Mr. Dill has no hobbies or diversions that are known, unless it is writing numerous letters to his constituents. He is considered thrifty. He lectured on the Plough plan and on the Chang tauqua circuit, giving his experiences on the battlefields of Europe, he having headed a Congressional committee which went abroad ostensibly to study conditions during the war.

He is a member of Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, to which ex-President Wilson belongs. He is a very pleasing speaker, having a well modulated voice and fine presence and has always sought and attracted the labor vote, which assisted in his election. His tendencies are inclined to be radical and he probably will be found voting with the labor interests. He probably owes part of his success to an active campaign in which he denounced Newberryism. He was a decided pacifist during the war, claiming his Congressional district demanded such action.